

ROBIN TURNS INFORMER FACING SENTENCE

LORIMER WINS FIGHT FOR SEAT IN SENATE

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Thursday warmer.

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FINAL EDITION

The

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LORIMER RETAINS SEAT BY VOTE OF 46 TO 40; WINS IN SENATE FIGHT

Hot Battle Fails Against the Illinois Member Charged With Bribery.

ASSAILED AT THE END.

Accused Senator Again Talks in His Own Behalf by Answering Gov. Deneen.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—By a vote of 46 to 40 Senator William Lorimer of Illinois to-day won his fight to retain his seat in the United States Senate.

The vote was on the question of adopting the following resolution introduced by Senator Beveridge, Republican of Indiana:

"Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois."

The vote "aye" was against Lorimer; the vote "no" was for him.

Although Lorimer had been present in the Senate earlier in the day and spoke in his own behalf, answering Gov. Deneen, he was absent when his victory came.

How Senators Voted.

There was applause from the galleries when the result was announced, but this was quickly checked by Vice-President Sherman, who was presiding.

The vote on Lorimer was as follows:

FOR LORIMER.

REPUBLICANS.

Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clarke of Wyoming, Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Dawes, DeLoach, Dillingham, Duff, Elliott, Flint, Frye, Gallinger,

DEMOCRATS.

Baile, Brandegee, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Paynter,

AGAINST LORIMER.

REPUBLICANS.

Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Britton, Brown, Burdett, Burton, Clegg, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon,

DEMOCRATS.

Bacon, Chamberlain, Clarke of Arkansas, Culberson, Davis, Gore, Jarrin, Money, Newlands,

The following five did not vote: Aldrich (Rep., Rhode Island), absent; Frazier (Dem., Tennessee), absent; Lorimer (Rep., Illinois), refrained; Terrell (Dem., Georgia), absent; Tallaferro (Dem., Florida), absent.

Cullom With Lorimer.

Senator Tallaferro was in his seat but did not respond to his name. The vote of Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's colleague from Illinois, was awaited with great interest. Both aides had claimed him. He voted for Lorimer.

While no pairs were announced, Senator Aldrich was paired on other questions with Senator Terrell, both being absent on account of illness. Senator Tallaferro's absence may signify a pair with Senator Frazier, who was absent on account of the death of his mother. Mr. Tallaferro has been understood to be pro-Lorimer.

There is one vacancy caused by the

BIG OCEAN LINERS, DENIED BIG DOCKS, TO QUIT THIS PORT

Extensions Refused by War Department, New London May Get Atlantic Traffic.

GIANTS CAN'T LIE HERE.

New Rival of Montauk Point Plan Convenient to Boston and New York.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Permission has been refused to steamship interests in New York to extend their piers into the Hudson River to the 1,000-foot mark. This recommendation of the Harbor Line Board of the Army Engineer Corps was made known to-day in its report to the Secretary of War on the application of the steamship lines.

The application before the board was that of the International Mercantile Marine Company, made Dec. 5 last, for permission to extend about 100 feet two of its piers in the Chelsea district. There was also the application of the Riparian Commission of New Jersey.

Touching the lack of docking facilities for the 300-foot Cunard ship now building, the report says:

"It is evident that the extreme length of ship possible has not yet been reached, while the maximum length of pier possible has already been exceeded by the length of ships under construction."

Big Lines Will Quit Port.

G. P. Sumner, general manager in America for the Cunard Steamship Line, to-day declared that, as a result of the Government refusal to permit the extension of the piers in the Hudson River, the Cunard and White Star lines will have to abandon New York as a port of entry for the big liners now under construction.

"If there is no appeal from this decision," said Mr. Sumner, "the only alternative for both the Cunard and White Star lines is to leave New York. Since it became known that there was opposition to our application we have had several offers."

"Boston will do anything we ask to get us to come there. There are railroad interests which are desirous that Montauk Point be selected, but I believe that New London, Conn., offers the best harbor. The railway facilities there are first class, and it is near both Boston and New York."

"We do not want to leave New York, but if we are to be driven out we will find welcome in other ports. We are only asking the right to extend our piers 100 feet further than they are at present. Unless this extension is made it will be physically impossible for us to dock our big boats. With ice in the river and a north wind blowing these big boats would be in danger at the present docks."

Bring \$20,000,000 a Year Here.

"The Cunard line spends \$4,000,000 a year for supplies, rent and salaries in New York. The people we bring in here spend enough to swell the sum to \$20,000,000."

The proposed change in the length of the docks in the city of New York from 800 to 1,000 feet closely followed the launching of the Olympic of the White Star line, at Belfast Oct. 20 last. The White Star line, which is a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in a letter dated Dec. 5, 1910, placed before the Secretary of War the fact that this ship and her sister ship, the Titanic, would be placed in the transatlantic trade some time this spring.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is largely interested in the company, made a trip to Washington to urge the granting of the petition, and Mayor Gaynor and Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks, signed the application.

JURORS GRILL ASSAILANTS OF MISS GRUNSPAN

Confuse Walling's Witnesses Who Seek to Impeach Character of Jilted Girl.

SHE SHOWS DELIGHT.

Defense Will Call Ambassador Jusserand to Prove Breach Non-Actionable in France.

Jurors hearing William English Walling's witnesses assail Miss Anna Berthe Grunspan's character in Justice Giegerich's part of the Supreme Court to-day took turns attacking the credibility of several who testified that the chic little Russian had affairs with men. These inquiries were prolonged and severe. Miss Grunspan enjoyed the jurors' evidence of interest and laughed merrily when the witnesses became confused.

Louis Giness, a second-hand furniture dealer of No. 28 Third avenue, told of calling "twenty times" at Miss Grunspan's flat at No. 217 East Twenty-second street to collect. On one occasion he testified Miss Grunspan said:

"I want you to secure me a rich fellow. The man I have now—he's in there sleeping—don't give me enough money."

After an exhaustive cross-examination by Miss Grunspan's counsel Juror No. 5 asked why Giness had come to court.

"Simply in the interest of truth and justice. I read where this girl was called an angel of innocence and I came here to tell that she isn't."

How He Met Walling.

He admitted calling at Lawyer Emil Fuchs's home, where he met Walling. The millionaire Socialist told him, in said, that the girl was trying to get some money. He then volunteered to come to court. He did not receive any money for his services, he said, although he was losing money in his business to attend the trial.

"Are you so conscientious, an attorney and so fair that you, despite your way of living, thought you ought to serve justice and truth by attacking this girl?"

"Well, maybe, but I tell the truth."

"Did you see this man you say Miss Grunspan referred to as her 'gentleman friend' in the room?" asked Juror No. 1.

"No, I didn't."

"She claims she was living there with her brother. Do you know if this man was her brother?"

"I didn't see him; I don't know. Maybe he was."

Might Get Something.

"Did you think you might get something out of it by volunteering your testimony after you heard this evidence?" asked Juror No. 3.

"Well, maybe, I don't know. I get about \$14 a week," he replied flippantly.

The previous witness, Max Eister, a theatrical costumer, said his reason for coming to Walling's defense was his wife's acquaintance with Mrs. Fuchs. Eister made a dress for Mrs. Fuchs and the Walling-Grunspan suit was discussed by them.

Lawyer Fuchs then called Paul Chausain, a member of the French fair, to explain the contention of the defense that the promises of marriage, if made to France, Germany, Russia and Switzerland, may not be contested at law and that Miss Grunspan's suit is illegally brought.

ROBIN TO TELL SECRETS; AWAITING FIVE-YEAR TERM

May Ward, the "Dresden Doll," Who Says She's Laden With Debts



"DRESDEN DOLL" SEEKS REFUGE IN BANKRUPTCY

May Ward Owes \$2,300, but Says She Hasn't a Dollar to Settle.

May Ward, the "Dresden Doll," known in private life as Mrs. May Bernstein, and living at No. 9 Pinehurst avenue, is the latest to join the ranks of the bankrupts as a voluntary petitioner to Judge Hough in the United States District Court. She swore to a statement of her debts and her belongings before Belle Collins, Commissioner of Deeds.

The dainty "Dresden Doll" says she is in debt \$2,300 and has nothing at all with which to pay and only \$20 worth of household goods, the same being accepted and not taken for debt.

Miss Ward says she has owed \$600 to the J. Ottman Lithograph Company since 1907, and it is now in the form of a judgment. There is \$220 due to Ben Warendoff, the Harlem florist, for cut flowers and bouquets, and \$15 to Madam Bertha, a milliner at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue.

Then there is an advertising bill of \$10, and one for \$10 held by a furniture house. Emil Polin & Co., No. 14 East Eighth street, has a judgment for \$400 against her, and so does Paul Dehach, No. 24 West Forty-fifth street, \$50 for goods brought in by her.

Miss Ward was second in the election for Queen of the Conny Island Mardi Gras in 1910. Her husband is proprietor of one of the shows at Port George.

World Building Turkish Baths. Always open. Bathing suits, towels, etc. 100, 100, 100.

BRIDAL PAIR KILLED BY GAS.

Had Been Married Only 3 Days—Bride's Mother Finds Bodies.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ELIZABETH N. J., March 1.—Perle and Mayle Curti, who were married last Sunday at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, were found dead in bed this morning at their home, No. 814 Fourth avenue. They had been asphyxiated.

It is believed that the bride, who had lived in this country only six months, only partly turned off the gas on going to bed last night.

The bodies were discovered by Mrs. Mary Curti, mother of the bridegroom. County Physician Westcott granted a burial certificate, saying there was no suspicion of suicide.

The bride will be buried in her bridal gown and the services will be conducted by the Rev. Nicholas Ferretto, who married the pair last Sunday.

WALSH GOES A RAIDING.

Two Wagon Loads of "Short" Weights and Measures Brought to City Hall.

Commissioner Walsh of the Bureau of Weights and Measures to-day conducted a raid on shops using weights and measures not up to standard in the power and meat stores. Two wagons were started from the City Hall this morning, and fully 40 cartons were made before noon, the wagons returning to City Hall laden with the spoils of war. The contents were unloaded at the City Hall, while a big crowd cheered the work.

Commissioner Walsh said that no doubt it would be necessary to repeat the raiding process several times before retailers would understand that he meant business.

Wash Drags Woman to Death.

Miss May M. Knight, seventy-five years old, of No. 20 Barrow street, was killed this afternoon by falling two stories. She was pulling in wash from the clothesline at her home and, bending over the fire escape railing, the weight of the clothes on the line dragged her off and she plunged to the yard.

Bank Wrecker's Sentence Deferred Until March 27, District-Attorney Expects Valuable Revelation of Evidence Against Confederates.

JEROME, WITHDRAWING, DECLARES HIM LUNATIC

Quits Dramatically in Court-room, and Lawyer Goldsmith Makes Admission of Client's Crime.

Thirteen distinguished alienists—an unlucky number—and a former District-Attorney called Joseph G. Robin a lunatic; and so this morning he stood up very sanely indeed before Supreme Court Justice Seabury and the jury which had been chosen to try him and pleaded guilty to a grand larceny indictment.

This sensational climax to the trial that was just starting came after William Travers Jerome had formally withdrawn as counsel for the defense, protesting to the last that he regarded his late client as a man of infirm understanding.

Then, after a change of lawyers had been expeditiously effected and after Robin had twice been checked in an effort to tell the Court how sane he was, the clerk asked him if he wanted to plead guilty to the charge of "feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away two checks of a total value of \$27,000 in good and lawful currency of the United States from the Washington Savings Bank on Aug. 17, 1910?"

He nodded mutely, and ten minutes later, with steel bracelets on his wrists, the firework financier who wrecked the Northern Bank and a string of subsidiary enterprises, was on his way back to his cell in the Tombs, there to stay until March 27, when he will be sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of somewhere between five and ten years. Probably he will get the maximum.

SAW A "CLINCH," BUT NOT TEACHER STRIKING A PUPIL

Schoolboy Testifies for Miss Marshall in Suit for \$2,000 Brought by Unruly Lad.

Miss Agnes M. Marshall, a teacher in Public School No. 13, was sued to-day before Justice McAvoy and a jury in the City Court for \$2,000 damages by Morris Rockershty, twelve years old, of No. 12 Orchard street. The plaintiff charges that on Feb. 10, 1909, Miss Marshall struck him with a ruler, injuring one of his eyes, perhaps permanently.

The youthful plaintiff testified that a pupil near him had spoiled a work wrong and that he had slapped "a little" on the head. The other boy pushed him aside and then the teacher came down the aisle and hit him with the ruler. Two other boys testified likewise.

Miss Marshall said young Rockershty was a bad boy and had a bad influence on other pupils.

"On the day in question he put his feet out in the aisle several times, and I told him to keep them within the limits of his seat," she declared. "He again put them out in the aisle and when I went down to tell him to withdraw them he attempted to strike me with a ruler. I lay on his back, and he saw a teacher coming down the aisle and waited for her."

"Then what happened?" asked the lawyer for the defense.

"Why, day clinched," was the reply.

Between now and the time he starts for prison Robin will hold a number of conferences with the District-Attorney. These conferences have been arranged for at the request of Robin and his sister, Dr. Louise Robinovitch.

Has Carnegie Trust Secrets.

The District-Attorney, from evidence in his possession, has long suspected that Robin was unable to carry on his irregular operations without the guilty knowledge of others. Inasmuch as Robin's former associates have deserted him, it is fair to assume that he will tell the District-Attorney all he knows about them.

Robin is in possession of material information relative to the financial deal which preceded the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company. Indictments in connection with that failure are looked for as a result of information which Robin has expressed his willingness to impart to the District-Attorney.

Robin was brought over from the Tombs to District-Attorney's office this afternoon for a conference.

The indictment against Dr. Louise Robinovitch, charging her with perjury, will probably be dropped. It is conceded that she swore falsely in attempting to have her brother committed as an insane person, but it is believed the District-Attorney is inclined to take into consideration the fact that her offense was inspired by sisterly affection.

Robin's Demagogue Shifts.

S. J. Goldsmith, who has been representing Robin in the bankruptcy proceedings at the Federal Building, entered the court room with Dr. Louise Robinovitch, the banker's sister, and Robin himself. The lawyer talked earnestly with Mr. Jerome, who came in a moment later. Robin had lost his all of grinning vacancy. There was more sense in his smile and more spring in his step. Instead of slumping down into his chair he sat alertly upright, whispering to the deputy sheriffs who had brought him down from the Tombs.

Some of the twelve jurors who had been chosen with such tedious care were now reaching the courtroom and there was a delay until two or three late comers appeared. Before Justice Seabury arrived Robin had resumed his old attitude of spineless indifference, with his fore-shortened face in his hands and his eyes fixed on space.

Once during the wait Dr. Robinovitch got up and started toward the press

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